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our knowledge about MARSHALL's career. Mr. Magruder laid it under heavy contribution in his well known life published in 1885 in the Statesmen Series. In the preface he says that "he is also largely indebted to the industry and discriminating research of Mr. Henry Flanders," of whose book "he has freely availed himself for facts and incidents to lend interest to the narrative." And in the preface to the re-issue of Magruder's volume, Mr. Morse adds his meed of praise in more outspoken terms: "Indeed," he says, "there has not been, I think, any substantial addition to the material which existed at the time when the well-known Life of MARSHALL, in Flanders' Lives of the Chief Justices, was written. Of this book Colonel Magruder necessarily made free use, as must all coming writers concerning MARSHALL. Little is known now that was not known then and probably little more will ever be known."

Such commendation speaks for itself and amply justifies separate publication. The frontispiece reproduces the celebrated Inman portrait and is excellently and artistically done. The volume is attractive in form and well printed, and cannot fail to please the public. It should also call attention to the venerable Mr. Flanders' Lives of the Chief Justices, a well written, interesting and accurate work, to which a third volume, carrying the "Lives" from TANEY's appointment to that of the present incumbent would long have been, as it would be now, a welcome addition.

A TREATISE ON STOCK AND STOCKHOLDERS, COVERING WATERED STOCK, TRUSTS, CONSOLIDATIONS AND HOLDING COMPANIES. Arthur L. Helliwell. St Paul: Keefe-Davidson Company. 1903. pp. xxxiii, 1071.

This is a book which serves a useful, if not an exalted purpose. Mr. Helliwell states frankly in his preface that "the author has made no effort in this work to cover the entire field of corporation law. His purpose has been to select and elaborate those branches of the subject on which the present day practitioner is most frequently consulted. Especial attention has been given, therefore, to the several forms of stock and the rights derived from the ownership thereof, the acquisition of membership, the transfer of shares, stockholders' meetings and elections, the power of corporate officers, dividends, consolidations and holding companies, the liability of stockholders and the defenses of actions instituted for the enforcement thereof." The author's aim in his treatment of these subjects is as practical as his choice of subjects. His text illuminates no principles, and his citations indicate no exhaustive research; neither text nor foot-notes are likely materially to assist a brief writer attempting to dig to the bottom of any question of corporation law. Mr. Helliwell has had another purpose in view; he has sought to supply the every-day needs of the every-day lawyer, to furnish a manual to which the busy practitioner can quickly turn for an intelligent treatment of the questions which are apt to arise in his practice, and in which he can obtain ready reference to some of the authorities on such questions. This purpose he has creditably accomplished. His work shows many signs of careful and intelligent preparation. His text is not, as in far too many recent law books, a jumble of disconnected and often inconsistent sentences, each attempting only to state the point of some

case cited in the notes. On the contrary, both the author's thought and his expression are clear and connected, and where he has to deal with conflicting cases or doctrines, he makes the conflict plain. It would be easy to point out sins of omission in the choice of topics and of citations, but this is an inevitable result of the plan of the work.

CYCLOPEDIA OF NEGLIGENCE CASES. T. F. Hamilton. New York: Baker, Voorhis & Company. 1904. pp. lxxxi, 1083.

The sub-title of this volume is, "A Century of Negligence Law, classified according to the facts," and the author confidently assures us that the book contains "all reported negligence cases decided in all the New York State Courts from the earliest period (1802) to Oct. 10th, 1903." These number 7,300, we are told, and the volume gives "10,300 citations to the various appeals of these cases, and the history of each case in the different courts." As a tool for the convenience of the practicing lawyer, it appears to be admirably designed and finished. The classification of topics does not follow any scientific theory, but seems to be what the author intended it should be, in accordance with "an ordinary, common-sense, usual system", one that will enable a brief-maker to run down easily all the cases on a particular topic. The Index, too, should prove very useful to anyone in search of New York decisions bearing upon a question in the law of negligence. It is fair to advise the reader, however, that the book is only a digest; that it is not a treatise. Neither the Table of Contents nor the Index indicates that a definition of negligence is to be found in this large volume. None of the principles of this branch of law are discussed, and rarely are the reasons for a decision set forth or even suggested. A lawyer cannot make up a brief from these pages. Oftentimes, he will be unable to tell whether a case, heretofore digested and historically sketched, is for him or against him. He will be obliged to go to the reports. Still the book will probably prove a time-saver to the busy practitioner.

THE AMERICAN LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT. Two vols. John A. Taylor. Ninth edition, edited by Henry F. Buswell. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1904. pp. vol. I, cxv, 541; vol. II, xv, 592.

The latest edition of Taylor's well-known treatise on Landlord and Tenant shows no falling off from the high standard set by the original work and maintained by a long line of succeeding editions. The expansion of the book from the modest volume of the first edition into the two handsome volumes before us with their 1,263 pages and nearly 10,000 cited cases, has been attended with no deterioration in quality and with a growing increase in usefulness. It is, as it always has been, a practitioner's, not a student's, handbook, but it is one of the best of its kind, being equally distinguished for accuracy, clearness of statement and fulness. Less local and more comprehensive than McAdam's bulkier work, it easily holds its own as the leading American treatise on the law of Landlord and Tenant.

The defects of the book are the defects of its qualities. As a text-book digest of the law, rather than a treatise on the law, it has no place for critical discussion of doctrine or for independent comment on the decisions. This makes its treatment of difficult points